## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The British Parliament and the Irish Church.

Arrest of a Catholic Prelate in Austria.

The French Elections Yet Undecided.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Senor Mariscal Confirmed as Minister to Washington.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Question-Conflict Between the Lords and the Commons-Comments of the Press and Public Feeling. LONDON, June 7, 1869.

The announced predetermination of the majority of the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill has caused intense excitement and threatens to pretipitate an eventually inevitable conflict between the Lords and the Commons. It is rumored in some quarters that the announcement was only made to feel the public pulse and to ascertain how far the ouse of Lords dare go. It is the general im-ression that the bill will be thrown out on the

econd reading.

The Standard (tory) admits that the peril of the proposed action is too obvious to be ignored even by the least thoughtful or conscientous of the heredi-ary legislators, but says that the Lords have resolved, compliance with the urgent demands from tens and undreds of thousands in every part of the country, o risk all in a contest with the imperious Minister and an overbearing majority in the Commons. Should they be crushed in the struggle, not only will the Church and the constitution fall with them, but the liberties of England will be sacrificed to the ndancy of that democratic principle which is the most dangerous foe to personal political freedom It matters not whether those who approved regret the decision to give battle. There is nothing left for them to do but take their places in the ranks and fight for all they hold dearest, with the full certainty that everything is at stake. Let the whole Protestant conservative power of the alm be exerted to give the flouse of Lords suc support by public opinion as to restrain the struggle in the limits of the constitution and make th self-willed, overbearing Minister, who at heart has always been an enemy of the Lords, and likely is exasperated at his unexpected defeat, feel that there e limits which he dare not transgress. Already his organs have threatened that what has transpired leserves impeachment, and it is necessary that he be made to feel that he dare not execute a threat hich would not only be dealt at the Lords but at he wealthy and resolute influential classes of Eng nd and Ireland, which form an actual majority in the English nation

The Morning Post shows that the rejection of the ill will not prevent its ultimate passage, and dis-redits the idea that the Lords will refuse a second

The Star, in threatening language, says that the rish Church must not cumber the ground after December and that the least said on that subject will be preciaimed from the house tops. The House of Lords is not a more logical, desirable or excusable institution than the Irish Church, and in the fever heat that will follow the rejection of the bill a heat will be generated such as has not been seen since the people of Birmingham threatened to march on London in the name of reform, and cries will be heard calling for the downfall of an obsolete Chamber, that n onger disguises its anachronism of existence by hereditary descent. The deference to popular wil which the late Duke of Wellington once said ough pover again to be withheld, with pure blinds uzzards the misguided noblemen, who require to be further convinced of the opinion of the country at large. It is not worth while to attempt a demor etration of that opinion. When the issue comes the lordships will probably wish they had been wise in

. The News states that the vote of the House of Lords can at the worst postpone for only a few months the fate of the Irish Church, and the indirect effect will render it graver to raise the question The position that the House of Lords holds in the constitution and its relations with the constituencies of the House of Commons and the executive powers of the Crown are self-adjusting, and if a hitch occurs in the machinery it sets itself in order by its own action. The House of Lords stands outside of system, guided by good sense, and fails only to be brought into harmony with the rest of the constitution when the forcible obtrusion put upon it by a number of its members, is sufficient to overbear has to be packed to judge whether the second Chamber in doing its work on these conditions can be permanent on the part of the government. The position of the Peers and threaten a revival of the pretensions, long since abandoned by it, of the old baronial attitude of its natural days, when the Comons were only allowed the humble supplications of petitions and did not in reality govern the

The Telegraph in a moderate, timid article concludes that the voice of the country has spoken un-mistakably and finally, and if forced to speak again its accents would be a resolve no longer to utter a free indignation or to preserve moderation, a mood

The Times says that on the eve of the coming crisis nothing since the throes which preceded the consequences which will attend the threatened conduct of the Peers, and the result of the struggle they would be compelled to undergo a second tensults of this action will touch all interests, and but also the peace of the great towns and the main law and order throughout the country Above all, they will do their best to provoke an out ate violence in an unhappy country, the vast majority of whose inhabitants they propos wishes. As to the majority of the opposition, the Times draws the conclusion that the mem-bers have resolved to intrench themselves in power in disdain of the consequence to themselves. The nation would be rudely awakened from the delusion, and it cannot be doubt ful which party will succeed in the contest, the Peers themselves or the nation. The only question will not be whether the power which the Lords thin they possess shall not be proved to be non-existent but whether the power they can exercise will not be so irreparably broken as to vanish out of existence

Outside of the comments of the public press the people generally talk in a very revolutionary strain.
The probability is that the Lords will be alarmed into the passage of the bill; but the mere fact of the announcement of their inclination to use their power to defeat it evidently excites general discussion ad verse to the continuation of hereditary legislation.

Lord Derby's Decision on the Irlah Church Bill-Meeting of the Conservatives-Mr. Gladstone's Proposed Determination in

LONDON, June 7, 1869.

Derby said he spoke as a unit in the House of Lords, not wishing to influence the of Lords, not wishing to influence the minds or fetter the action of others. While many friends of the Irish Church wish to many friends of the frish charter what to amend, not reject, the bill for its dis-establishment, he was persuaded that rejection was the only course. He believed that the bill would be rejected by a large majority. Such a course was safest in such a revolutionary step. He felt satisfied it would receive the assent of the conservatives of the country, who would continue to increase their support if the coercion of the Peers was attempted. A meeting of conservatives was held in Lon-don to-night. Resolutions were adopted con-

demning the Irish Church bill. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone proposes, in case the House of Lords reject the bill, to prorogue the present session of Parliamant immediately and inaugurate a new session. In order to insure the passage of the bill it is proposed to create a new batch of Peers, including the Marquis of Hartington. Lord Amberley, the eldest sons of most of the liberal Peers, and all the Scotch and Irish Peers now without seats in the House of Lords.

The Pan Mail Gazette regrets the bad effect the position the House of Lords have assumed will have on Ireland, particularly in regard to the land question. To rule, in the sense of deciding what nation shall or shall not decide upon, is beyond the competence of the House of Lords or any other gov-

Termination of a Prosecution Against Three Bank Directors. LONDON, June 7, 1869.

The prosecution against the bank directors, Messrs. Bradshaw, Mangles and Abbis, for conspiracy and fraud has been discharged; but Mr. Finney has been held for trial.

The Weather.

LONDON, June 7, 1869. The weather is warm and delightful throughou England to-day.

FRANCE.

Balloting for Undecided Candidates. PARIS, June 7, 1869.

The balloting in the -cases of undecided elections

is going on quietly in the different departments. The Election Excitement-Course Pursue

Towards Opposition Candidates-Probable Course of the Government. LONDON, June 7, 1869.

Letters from Paris state that a strong pressure brought to bear in the undecided elections to prevent the return of opposition candi-dates. The contests between M.M. Thiers and Shee, and between M.M. Favre and Henri Rochefort, are regarded with much interest. The Emperor, it is asserted, views the probable election of M. Rochefort as a personal if not a deadly insult. The ultimate results of the elections and their effect on the government are regarded with great curiness of the blow and the difficulties it will have to meet in the future. Its friends tender advice freely but the only concession possible is a parliamentary government, which the Emperor regards with pargovernment, which the government is inclined to do something as soon as possible, and with the least in-convenience. If the balloting results in favor of Rochefort, the step will probably be taken immedi-

Latest Account of the French Elections-Dis-

turbance at Montmarte.
PARIS, June 7, 1869. M.M. Thiers, Ferry, Jules Favre and Garnier-Pages have been declared elected by ballot.

There were tumultuous scenes at Montmarte, and arrests were made by the police. It is reported that some persons were wounded during the disturbance.

The Paris Races-Prize of the Emperor-The Grand Prize of the City-Glaneur the Win-ner-Distinguished Persons on the Course. Paris, June 7, 1869. Yesterday at the race course the great feature of

the day was the Grand Prize of Paris—un object d'art—the gift of his Majesty the Emperor, and 100,000 francs, given half by the city of Paris and half by the five great railway companies of France, added to a sweep stakes of 1,000 francs each, 600 francs forfeit; the second horse to receive 10,000 francs and the third 5,000 out of the stakes; about one mile and seven furiongs. Closed with 171 subscribers. The race was won by M. A. Lupin's b. c. Glaneur, by Buckthorn, out of Alma, beating Mr. G. Jones' b. c. The Drummer, by Rataplan, second; Mr. H. Sa-vile's c. Ryshworth by Skirmisher out of Vertumna, third. Twelve started. The betting just previous to the race was four to one against Glaneur, even

on The Drummer, and six to one against Ryshworth.

The weather was delightful, though very warm. A great throng of people were present, among whom were the Emperor and Empress and the Prince Im-perial of France, Queen Isabeila, of Spain; Queen Sophia, of Holland, and many other notables.

Condition of Cuba a Cause of Alarm. MADRID, June 7, 1869.

There is much anxiety about Cuba on every hand. The government is unwilling to publish the tele grams received from Cuba, which augments the

AUSTRIA.

An Ecclesiastic Arrested.

VIENNA, June 7, 1869. Bishop Lenz, having refused to obey a legal sun mons to appear before a secular court, was arrested and brought to the court by the police.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Monthly Revenue of the Dominion missioner for the Red River Territory.

Offawa, June 7, 1869.
The revenue of the Dominion for the month end-

ing the alst of May was \$1,412,456; expenditures, \$604,722.

The discount on American invoices for this week will be twenty-seven per cent.

It is reported that a commissioner is to be sent to Red River prior to a Lieutenaut Governor of the Territory being appointed.

THE INDIANS.

Swedish Settlers Driven from Their Homes by the Indians-Mail Party Supposed to Have Been Murdered-Protection Afforded

Railrond Stations.
Sr. Louis, June 7, 1869. Late despatches from Western Kansas say that a courier from Adjutant General Moorehouse, who left courier from Adjutant General Moorehouse, who left for Saline with scours on Friday, reached Elisworth Saturday for help to take care of the wounded. The sourier represents that what are left of the Swedes in that region were preparing to leave for Chicago. A mail party, due at Fort Larned on the 2d inst, have not been heard from, and they are supposed to have been captured. Guards have been sent to different stations on the railroad to protect lives and property. Bands of Indians daily cross the railroad going both north and south. One hundred men were to leave Hays City to-day to scout on the Solomon river.

NEW YORK.

The Buffalo Elevating Association Dissolved-Reduction on Rates of Storage.

BUFFALO, June 7, 1869. The Elevating Association of this city after a stormy debate dissolved. Each elevator was acting independent to-day, and great reduction of rates was consequent. The prospect for a new combination is very unfavorable at present. The following are the quoted rates:—One-quarter cent per bushel to vessel and one-quarter cent to grain, including five days storage. Second rive days' storage, one-quarter cent, and every succeeding ten days one-quarter cent. The Elevating Association of this city after i

FATAL EXPLOSION-OIL WORKS BURNED.

CLEVELAND, June 7, 1869. CLEVELAND, June 1, 1869.

The steaming Asa Covell, while towing in the river yesterday afternoon, exploded her boiler, blowing the boat to atoms. Captain Joseph Greenhalgh, Jr., was instantly killed, and other persons are supposed to have been lost, as there were several men and boys on board. Five persons were rescued from the water, one of whom was severely injured. Jacob Newberry, a fireman, was severely injured. The Pearl Oil Works were burned on Sunday morning. The loss is \$10,000. There was no insurance on the property.

Death of a United States Naval Officer-Yellow Fever-Decree of the Acting Captain HAVANA, June 7, 1869. Surgeon Quinn, of the United States ship Saratoga,

died yesterday of the yellow fever. There are three cases of fever on board the Saratoga. She satled to-day for Key West.

Acting Captain General Espinar has issued a de cree to the effect that for the future when appointments are to be made to vacant offices in the service

of the government, veteran or disabled soldiers shall have the preference. KEY WEST.

General Pelacz Not Carried to Key West by the Contoccook.

KRY WEST, June 7, 1869. There is no truth in the report which has become current that the Spanish General Pelaez, whose life was threatened by the volunteers in Cuba, was brought here from Havana by the United States

MEXICO.

Senor Mariscal Confirmed as Minister to Washington-More Denials About the So-nora Story-Whereabouts of Revolutionists-General News. HAVANA, June 7, 1869.

Advices from Mexico have been received here by

he steamer from Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Congress adjourned on the night of the 31st ult., after confirming Schor Mariscal as Minister to the United States and Gomez Palacios as one of the commissioners for the settlement of claims between the United States and Mexico. Señor Lozeano was probably confirmed as Chief

A bill was passed appropriating \$1,500,000 of the taxes, when collected, to the liquidation of the pub-

Minister Rosecrans publishes a card in the Diarie (the official paper) derying that he is implicated in the rumors regarding the proposed sale of Sonora to the United states. He also denies the statement that he asked permission to remain at Mexico until his annexation policy was perfected. In connection with this subject Minister Lerdo de Tejada has published a letter, addressed to Señor Navarro at New York, authorizing him to deny the rumors that Mexico proposes to sell any of her territory, and asserting that the government would rather perish

asserting that the government would rather perish
than do so.

General Cauto is sure of an acquittal and the responsibility for General Patoni's death will be made
to rest on the heads of those higher in authority,
where it lustly belongs.

Nogrete stills hovers about the capital.

Tooedo succeeded in escaping while on his way to
Campeche, and is now in saiety.

Señor Ulloa, the Governor of Queretaro, has issued
a proclamation in which he declares it his duty to
suffer longer rather than invoive the State in an
armed contest.

The Puebla branch of the raliroad, running to Santanos, has been opened.

Consul Brink's mission to Washington was a subject of general discussion. Though the Mexican
journals were silent on that topic it was well known

Jecusia Brink's mission to Washington was a sub-journals were silent on that topic it was well known that all parties in Mexico were opposed to selling any more Mexican territory to the United States, though there was a well defined desire for a pro-tectorate.

The oilice of Minister to Washington was not sought after because of the lack of pay attaching thereto.

Crime continued on the increase despite the efforts

of the government to suppress it. Minister Nelson's arrival and the development of the policy of Grant's administration were anxiously awaited.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Earthquake in the Sandwich Islands-Prepa rations for the Recoption of Prince Alfred at Honolulu-Departure of the Prince from

Great preparations were being made at New Zealand for the reception of Prince Alfred.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The Veteran Artillery of Boston—Fatal Accident—The New England Associated Press—Extensive Whiskey Fraud Case.

The "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" celebrated its two hundred and thirty-first anniversary to-day with unusually full ranks. General Banks and carried muskets. As customary, the Ancients escorted the Governor and staff from the Capitol to

carried muskets. As customary, the Ancients escorted the Governor and staff from the Capitol to old South church, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Providence.

James M. Murdock, a wealthy, retired merchant, residing in Brighton, was thrown from his carriage last evening while driving through the western part of the city and killed.

The New England Associated Press was organized on Saturday. Articles of association were adopted and the following Executive Committee elected:—

J. R. Hawley, of the Hartford Courant, president; R. M. Pulsifer, of the Boston Herald, secretary and treasurer; S. N. Stockwell, of the Boston Journal; Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, and R. Worthington, of the Boston Traveller, circctors. In the United States Circuit Court to-day the trial of the whiskey fraud case was commenced. The indictment alleges that John F. Perry, of Burfalo; Ethan C. Prost and Clark S. Sanborn, of New York, and Willis L. Brink, Andrew J. Houghton, Thomas Fell and Ezekiel S. Johnson, all of Boston, in the month of August, of 1867, conspired with one Highland D. Chaffee, of Burfalo, and others, to defraud the United States of taxes due upon 300 barreis of whiskey, containing about 20,000 galions of distilled spirits. The amount of taxes due the government was about \$40,000.

The Boston parties pleaded not guilty. The trial will probably occupy several days.

Rov. W. H. Cudworth, of the Church of Our Father, in East Boston, has received a call to take charge of the Cooper Institute free church, in New York, at a sglary of \$5,000.

GEORGIA.

The Case of Senator Adkins-Energetic Search for His Murderers.

ATLANTA, June 7, 1869. The Warrenton Cupper, published in the town where the daughter of Senator Adkins lives, probounces on undeniable authority that the letter published in the Macon papers, and purporting to have been written by Miss Adkins, wherein she claims that the murderers of Senator Adkins are known and that no effort has been made to arrest them, and her appeal to the people of Georgia and the nation for justice, is a base forgery, gotten up for political purposes. Every effort is being made by the civil and military authorities to bring the offenders to justice. General Ferry has ordered two companies of infantry to Warrenton, with instructions to the commanding officers to aid the civil authorities in ferreting out the murderers.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS

rived in Omaha on Sunday and lett for the West

The Italian Mutual Relief Society of Boston cele brated the anniversary of Italian Unity yesterday by a public procession, closing with appropriate social

festivities.

A Denver despatch says arrangements have been made by General Evans for the early completion of the Denver Pacific Railroad. He will start for the East to-day to complete a contract with the Union Pacific Company for laying and equipping the road to Omaha.

ENGLAND AND THE ALABAMA.

NEW YORK STRUCKLE THREE A SECOND STREET

Lecture by Mr. Justin McCarthy-The Claims Reviewed from an English Standpoint-An Honorable Settle-

ment Prophesied-Johnson and Motley Contrasted.

In pursuance of announcement Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, editor of the London Morning Star, delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute on England and the Alabama. It must have been concluded that Mr. McCarthy could throw no new light on this well discussed subject, and that the evening could be better spent by even our most inveterate lecture lovers from the fact that the attendance was very small, not even the benevolent object identified with the occasion—the proceeds going to the New York Hospital for Women and Children— attracting over two hundred of an audience. On the platform was Mr. Feter Cooper, Mr. Theo-

dore Tilton and a few other gentlemen, and one or two ladies. A little after eight o'clock Mr. Theodore Tilton came forward to introduce the lecturer. He at-tributed the empty benches to the lateness of the

season, remarking by paraphrasing the words of Socrates when addressing a small audience, that Plato was himself an audience—they were them-selves an audience. He then requested for Mr. McCarthy, who for the first time stood before an American audience, a hearty welcome.

Mr. McCarthy then stood forward and was warmly

applauded. He thought there might be some advan tages from a few words spoken on this complicated question by one from England. He could only promise to make a plain statement. He had been actively engaged in British politics during the time the events took place from which this grave question arose. Although not an American he was one of those English subjects who always took a deep and close interest in American affairs, and followed the cause of the Union with an unwavering, constant, and, he had almost said, a passionate sympathy for the North.
The question divided itself into two great The question questions. First, the Alabama claims, which arose out of the escape of the Alabama and her course as out of the escape of the Alabama and her course as a pirate. Then, perhaps, the most difficult question was the question arising out of the wrongs supposed to have been inflicted by the English government when she conceded to the South beiligerent rights. The latter question is the one which naturally ought to come first. It came first in point of time, and, in the next place, Mr. Summer contends that it involves the first. But the question of the Alabama was first, and on that point he wondered how about it there could be any dispute. International law was a complex, difficult question. The escape of the Alabama could hardly be excussed, according to international law. It was a simple fact that the vessel was built of English timoer, built in an English dockyard, armed with English cannon, shot and shell, and manned by English seamen, went so are did into an English river and left an English port for the purpose of making war on the peaceful commerce of a irlendly Power. This was the simple statement of the fact. It was contended on the part of England that the government could not, under all the circumstances of the case, prevent the escape of the Alabama. He (the lecturer) was in England at the time and watched closely the whole course of events, and never heard till he came here that there ever existed a doubt in the minds of Englishmen of the purpose for which the pirate Alabama was being built. He did not believe any man or woman who knew that there was a war going on and that a vessel was being built in Lairds' dockyard but was aware that that vessel was to be launched to serve the Confederate states. The truth was that the English government 'new perfectly well what the Alabama was being built and prepared for, and a pirate. Then, perhaps, the most difficult question

to serve the Confederate States. The true was the English government thew perfectly well the Alabama was being built and prepared for only reframed from interfering on one or two sons not at all creditable to any government. English government was not specially unfriend the government of the United States. Lord Ru

Australia.

San Francisco, June 7, 1869.
The French steam frigate Astree, Admiral Clare, arrived from Honolulu yesterday.
Forty-six ocean steamers and sailing vessels arrived at this port yesterday.
Honolulu advices to May 24 have been received.
There was a severe earthquake at Moloaki on the 4th of April. There was considerable alarm, but no serious damage was done.

Despatches for the Duke of Edinburg has been received at Honolulu. His advent was looked for with considerable interest.
Leprosy prevalled can alarming extent in Lamana, a waster preparation were affected by the disease.
Intelligence from the Marquessa Islands states that the French Governor lately in charge of the Marquessa group has been recalled and a new appointment made.

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Dispatches for the Marquessa Islands states that the French Governor lately in charge of the Marquessa group has been recalled and a new appointment from Honolulus April 27. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 28. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 27. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 28. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 28. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 28. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 27. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 28. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 28. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 29. Kaimer, for Brest Stale from Honolulus April 29. Kaimer, for

career of the pirate vessel, and that they lailed to do so, but knowingly and deliberately allowed her to go on her piratical way, as if the whole matter were not worth a moment's consideration. Here (the lecturer said) was the first and real girevance. Mr. Sumner, in his review of charges against England, the English government and people, did them a great wrong when he said they threw their sympathies into the cause of shavery. Cobden, Bright, John Stuart Mill and Godwin Smith, in their sympathy for the cause of they United States government, disproved the last feature of sympathy with slavery, and disproved the dea that the English people as a whole were opposed to the United States. The mechanics, artisans and manufacturing classes and the laboring classes—the great bulk of the English people—were in favor of freedom, opposed to the institutions of the South and in favor of the North. The prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the question was growing brighter every day. The American people had only to wait a little while patiently—to wait, not in a spirit of vengeance, but in a spirit of good will and confidence. The question is now narrowed down to one point—that is, whether England will consent to arbitration on the question of her recognition of the South as beligerents. He thought England would do this when she gets time to think the matter over, from the new light thrown upon the question, and when her people have returned to a queter temper and calmer frame of mind; even then, in respect to our chain to submit the question of bulkgorency to arbitration, he had no doubt England will admit the justice of it. When he left England will admit the justice of it. When he left England will admit the pastice of it. When he left England will admit the pastice of it. When he left England will admit the pastice of it. When he left England will admit the pastice of it. When he left England will admit the pastice of it. When he left England it has the head of our representative, Mr. Johnson, the question of our

words, "We have sure the hort our brother."

On concluding, Mr. McCarthy was enthusiastically applauded.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the locturer, and the audience left.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1869. Brevet Major R. M. Hill, of the Washington arsenal, as been ordered to the command of the arsenal at Indianapolis, Ind.

Brevet Major J. R. Edie, Jr., has been relieved from the Detroit arsenal and ordered to the Washfrom the Detroit arsenal and ordered to the wasdington (D. C.) arsenal.

Brevet Major F. H. Bates, United States army, is relieved from duty as chief mustering and disbursing officer at St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to proceed to his home.

The President has accepted the resignation of Captain William R. Lowa, of the Nineteenth unfantry. NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

ALLBORD INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A BOY BY HIS FATHER.—Coroner Warren committed a man named Alfred Turner to jail yesterday, to await the result of Afred Turner to jail yesterday, to await the result of injuries inflicted, it is alleged, by him on his son Charles, eight years of age, on Saturday morning, at his residence in Grand street. The affidavit made by Elizabeth Berger, a neighbor, sets forth that the father, after cruelty beating the boy setzed him by the hair, and after holding him suspended for a moment in the air threw him with great violence on the stoop. The boy was unconscious yesterday, and his recovery is doubtful. Late in the afternoon Turner was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500, as it was represented that the boy exhibited symptoms of improvement.

Wand.—The Recorder of Jersey City had his hands full yesterday and the court was crowded. The WARD.—The Recorder of Jersey City had his hands full yesterday and the court was crowded. The police made a most successful raid on the roughs in every quarter of the city during Sunday night and yesterday morning. The worst case was that of a gang belonging to the Sixth ward, the hotbed of ruffinaism, who amused themselves by cuffing a colored man, and when he resented the ill-treatment, the crowd clamored for his immediate execution. Hercupon one of the gang procured a revolver and was about to become the executioner, when, fortunately for the colored man, two police officers appeared on the scene. Two of the gang who were most conspicuous, ran off towards Hudson City, but the officers outdanked them by jumping on a horse car and heading them off. They conveyed their prisoners back, but when they arrived at the scene of the outrage the crowd attacked the officers and rescued one of the prisoners. Several officers soon came up, however, and the ringicaders of the gang were arrested and taken to the police station. The follow-prisoners were committed for trial:—James Farrelly, James Banker (who is charged with firing the revolver). Patrick Condon, John Bermingham, Patrick Tumblety, George Hughes and Thomas Ryan. Farrelly gave ball and was released, but was forthwith rearrested on a warrant charging him with an outrage on the person of Mrs. Elien O'Keeffe, who was first rendered insensible by enforoform. This offence, it is alleged, was committed last April, but the constable was buffled in every search by the scouts and spies of the Sixth ward gang.

Newark.

Newark.
SERIOUS RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.—At a point near Waveriy, on the the New Jersey Railroad, early yes terday morning the insensible body of a young man, brdily bruised and bleeding contously, was dis-covered lying on the track. The "Owl train" brought him to this city, and he was conveyed to the new hospital of the Sisters of the Foor, corner of High and Nosbitt streets, and properly cared for by the good Sisters. Later in the day be was identified as Michael Faulking. as Michael Faulkner, a recent arrival in this country. He is about twenty years of age, and was in the employ of of a Newark contractor named Cadden. It is believed that he jumped off a train on Sunday night at the place where he was found. Besides several cuts on the face and head several of his rios are broken. It is not thought possible that he will live.

SENATOR SPRAGUE IN NEW JERSEY.

Serenade to "Little Rhody" and "Pet" Hal-

sted at Newark Last Night. The long talked of, and, by many, anxiously looked for advent of Senator Sprague, of Rhode island, in Newark, N. J., was the occasion of quite a demonstration in the latter city last evening. As has already been stated in the Herald, the Senator's visit was in response to a cordial and enthustastic invitation extended him by some nine labor organizations of Newark, foremost among which were the harness makers. The serenade was advertised to take place at nine o'clock, in front o the residence of Mr. O. B. Halsted-more widely known as "Pet" Halsted—located on the lower part of Broad street; but it was after ten o'clock before the Senator arrived, the announcement of which was the occasion of immense cheering and the utnost enthusiasm among the multitude thronging the broad plaza in front of Mr. Halsted's residence which was tastefully illuminated with Chinese lan

To fill up the interval Mr. Halsted made som characteristic remarks, in the course of which he ook occasion to warmly thank the trades' societi or the respect shown him in his own city. for the respect shown him in his own city. While Senator Sprague was partasting of some refreshment the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Subsequently Mr. Haisted conducted the Senator to the balcony, where he (Mr. H.) spoke as follows:—
FELLOW CITIZENS—I take great pleasure in presenting to you our guest and friend, the people's champion, Senator Sprague. (Cheers.) A detailed reference to the man or his doings at this time would be grantificous and useless. By worth

champion, Senator Sprague. (Cheers.) A detailed reference to the man or his doings at this time would be gratuitous and useless. By word and deed, on the battle fields, in the Senate Chamber, before the people, his record is brilliantly illuminated. He is known and read of all men. As Governor, as general, as Senator, and last, though not least, as the most prominent and leading working and business man of our day and generation, he has made his mark broad and deep from one end of the land to the other. Patriotic and courageous, thoughtful and able, honest, self-sacrificing and persistent, he is terribly in earnest in the great work set before him, and I do assure you is neither crazy nor a bistant demagogue, a theoretical dreamer or an ambitious political fanatic. Full of brains and practical knowledge and experience, he bears the true impress and stamp of manhood. He is emphatically one of nature's noblemen. I have known him intimately for a long time, and estimating him only at his true worth and value, I dare frankly, freely and fully commend him to your confidence and consideration. Hear him for his cause—it is your cause, my cause, the cause of the people and the nation. Senator Sprague, gentlemen. Senator Spragues said:—My fellow citizens, you are from New Jersey—I am from New England. I have, in presenting myself to you, no man's interests. I am for the people of this country for one reason, and that is that by and through the people liave, in presenting myself to you, no man's interests. I am for the people of this country for one reason, and that is that by and through the people of the country the nation is great. I have come from my home lake to meet you, and to apologize for that lateness and for the shortness of my address here to-night, because on to-morrow it is my expectation to give you those utterances which I believe is for your benefit and the benefit of the nation. (Applause, I istand here simply as the advocate of those interests which will contribute to the nation's advancement. I shall stand before you to-morrow in the advocacy of no special interest, Why do I stand before you or before any portion of the American people in the advocacy of peculiar views? I do so because I have assumed the prerogative of a Senator of the United States voluntarily. I have assumed high duties and obligations and I mean to discharge my duty regardless of consequences. In investigating affairs connected therewith I have come to the conclusion that they are mismanaged, whether from negligence or not, still erichard the propartized and I have concern to show the people wherein they are so. It has been my fortune recently to travel over the greater portion of the Southern People. They, as well as you, are deeply anxious concerning their fate, as well as the late of our republican institutions. They believe that they are at this time under a greater trial than ever before. I have asked them to place themselves upon the common ground with us and consider the material advances unions. They believe that they are at this time under a greater trial than ever before. I have asked them to place themselves upon the common ground with us and consider the material advances of the people North and South. I have gone to the people, for on them rests the progress and property of the nation. The Senator continued at considerable length to make an exposition of his peculiar views in relation to the present condition and future prospects of the United States. He declared the conurity to be at present in great danger, and said that on the morrow he would "talk" to the workingmen in a manner to convince them that he was sincere and that his fears were well grounded.

A large number of visitors were hospitably entertained by Mr. Haisted and the festivities were kept up until after midnight.

AQUATIC.

The Boat Race Between Harvard and Yale Letter from the Commodore of the Yale

The Yale men have done the handsome thing by Harvard. As the latter would lose her four best men on account of their being in England at the time men on account of their being in England at the time of the race with Yale the favor granted was asked by the Harvard Club. Heretofore only undergraduates have been allowed in the representative boats at Worcester, but now a member of the Harvard Law School is allowed to row as one of the crew. Mr. Fay will, hence, go out to England two weeks later than the actual four, but as he only goes to fill any vacancies that may suddenly arise he can be tolerably well spared that long. The Yale card runs thus:—

\*\*REW HAVEN, June 6, 1889.\*\*

NEW HAVEN, June 5, 1869. Mr. A. P. LOBING:—
DEAR SIN—As a meeting of the Vale Navy this afternoon it was unanimously voted to allow Mr. Fay to be placed on your university crew; provided, first, that he is togo to England as one of your two substitutes for the four-oared crew; second, that this arrangement be not claimed as a precedent for future action in the selection of crews.

Wishing you the best of success with your four-oared crew, I am yours, very truity,

A. P. LOBING, Captain H. I. Crew.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH

Vote in the Central and South Second Street

Churches, Williamsburg.
The members of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, Williamsburg, voted on the question of lay church, Williamsburg, voted on the question of lay representation yesterday afternoon and last evening. There was not so much interest manifested in the vote as was expected. Out of 100 votes cast there were fourteen for and eighty-six against lay representation. The committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference to take the vote consisted of the pastor, Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, E. R. Hammond and John S. Shelley.

In the South Second street church, of which Rev. W. H. Boole is pastor, 100 votes were polled, with the following result:—For lay representation, 38; against, 62.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.-While England is taking from us the remaining exponents of our negro min-strels and making it the best paying show in London, she is sending to us its outgrowth—the burlesque—to-gether with the pantomime in exchange. Of the latter character is the Lauri troupe, which made their first appearance last night, and had they come as a first appearance last light, and had they come as a novelty, the excellence of their performances would have secured them a profitable reception. The piece in which they were presented last night, "Mother Hubbard or Harlequin, Little Bo Feep and Little Boy Elue," is intended as a combination of the buriesque and the pantomime, but it will bear a good deal of pruning, as there is too much of both, or too little of one to make an acceptable entertainment. The performance of the Lauris was most excellent of its kind, and had not the audience been ured with a long prelude and a too long intermission would have been much more favorably received. The ballet is the best now on our stage, and the mechanical changes in the harlequinade are excellent, and when they work smooth, as they will hereafter, will be well worth seeing. The performance as a whole will, however, hardly come up to the standard of Wallack's audience, and will not do for a summer pastime at that cosey theatre.

BOWERY THEATER.—"Ixion; or, The Man at the

BOWERY THEATRE .- "Ixion; or, The Man at the Wheel," was produced at this theatre last evening to a crowded house. It is not inferior in any respect to the manner in which the piece has been put upon the stage in other establishments in this city. The scenery and dresses are all new and were got up under the supervision of Mr. Clarke, the stage manager. The cast of characters, taking into consideration the fact that, with the exception of Miss Herring, Mr. Brookes and Miss Clifford, the actors were fresh in their parts, was very fair. Miss Herring's Ixion will challenge favorable comparison with any on the stage, and Mr. George Brooke's Minerva was a remarkably fine piece of grotesque acting. Miss Jenny Clifford made a very pert Mercury, and the Jupiter of Miss Cassie Troy was a neatly rendered part. The other members of the company acquitted themselves in an acceptable manner. The nursery rhymes were given with such humor that the boys in the gallery took up the retrain and joined in with a hearty good will. The effect can be imagined. The walls of Old Drury fairly rang as the choruses were repeated in response to enthustastic encores. tion the fact that, with the exception of Miss Her-

#### THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held its regular monthly meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street, where there was a big assemblage of the red men of the order. Grand Sachem William M. Tweed filled the chair, and after the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved Mr. Street Commissioner George W. McLean was duly installed a sachem of Tammany, receiving the nonor conferred on him in a dignified manner. The following gentlemen were then initiated into the arouna of the Order, and are to be henceforward efficient members of the democratic party:—Neil Bryant. John Morrissey, General Slocum, James Brooks. Daniel Berrian, James McGregor (Superintendent of Enidings), John J. Wood, E. R. Robinson and S. F. Higgins.

After the "big injuns" had had a war dance with their newly received brethren, a committee, consisting of the Sache Bs. was appointed to make preparations for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July tater which the society adjourned to meet again on the 5th of July the Fourth falling on Sunday), at noon, to carry out the usual observances of that anniversary.

### THE NATIONAL GAME. The match game of base ball between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the Unions ("Hay-

makers") of Troy, which was played on the grounds of the Unions, at Troy, yesterday, resulted in favor of the Red Stockings by a score of 37 to 31. About six thousands persons witnessed the game.

To-day the Mutuals play with the Gothams at the Union grounds, and to-morrow morning they take the eight o'clock train for New Haven to play the Yaic College boys. EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 7—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 923% for money and 92% for account. United States five-twenties quiet and steady at 80%. Railway stocks firm: Eries, 15%; Illinois, 94%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25%. Livzkpool. Corron Market.—Livzkpool., June 7—4:30 P. M.—The market closed active at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 11%d.; middling orleans, 12d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

Daies.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, June 7.—Cotton active; tres ordinaire on the spot, 145 francs; low middling aftost, 146 francs.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western has declined to June 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western has declined to

June 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western has declined to ss. 7d.; white California unohanged. Corn advanced to 28s. per cwt. for No. 2 mixed Western. Refined petroleum declined to 1s. 7½d. per gallon. Liverpool. Provisions Marker.—Liverpool, June 7.—Bacon, 61s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. London Produce Market.—London, June 7—4:30 P. M.—Linseed closed quiet and steady for both stock aftoat and on spot. Common rosin, 5s. 3d.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, June 7—The Bourse is stronger. Rentes, 71f. 50c.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, June 7—The otton market closed quiet and steady for stock on he spot and to arrive.

# Persoleum Market.—Antwerp. June 7.—Petro-leum firmer; standard white, 48%f.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship Java will leave this

port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for malling, six cents.

A .- The Espenscheld Tropical Hat-A New

A.-Old Well Hotel, South Norwalk, Conn-A .- Indice Faces Enumelled; also the Pre-tration for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 780

A .- Italian Lotion for the Complexion Pre-

A Test Extraordinary,

A TEST EXTRAORDINARY,

A TEST EXTRAORDINARY,

A TEST EXTRAORDINARY,

(From the York Pa.) Democrate Press of June 4, 1939, ]

A Burgar Proof Safe.—The First National Bank on Tuesday placed in their vanit one of MARVIN & CO'S CHROME

IKON SPHERICAL BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. The safe
was sold to the bank subject to such test as the directors saw

was sold to the bank subject to such test as the directors saw

Brokaw Brethers' GREAT SALE

EOYS IMPERIAL SUITS
CONTINUED
ONE DAY LONGER.
THE LARGEST LINE BOYS' SUITS IN THIS COUNTRY.
BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute, and

Barker's Hirsutus Never Falls to Restore Hair on Bald Heads nor prevent its falling out. 622 Broad-way.

Bunting Flogs of All Sizes, Wholesale and retail. HOJER & GRAHAM, Manufacturers and Banner Painters, 97 Duane street. Corns, Buntons, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the fast cured by Dr. ZaCHARIE, 760 Broadway,

Kellogg's Worm Tea. A most effectual remedy for Worms. Wholesale and retail at JOHN F. HENRY'S United States dedictine Warehouse, No. 8 College place, New York.

Saunders' Razors, Razor Strops and Fine Pocket Cuttery. Store No. 7 Astor House. Twenty Dollars.
One best French China TEA SET, gold edge, 44 pieces,
Twelve cut glass WATER GOBLETS.
Twelve cut glass WINE GLASSES.
One pair handsome Bohemian VASES,
will be sent to any address on receipt of \$30,
or forwarded by express C. O. D.
Address HERMAN TROST & CO.,
Nos. 45 and 50 Murray street.

Nos. 48 and 50 Nurray street.

The Summer Hat. —The Summer Hat is Out.
It is, of course, the Knox Hat, and, as the handlwork of so perfect an artist, deserving of a tribute of admiration of the most liberal kind. The Knox Summer Hat, to be gotten, as there is little reason to hint, at No, Ill Broadway, is of all styles. Black silk Hats, white silk Hats, small felt Hats, uperb Panamas, are only a part of a tremendous selection, far exceeding in comprehensive beauty any exhibited in previous seasons by this most renowned of hatters.

Words of Cheer for Young Men, Who, Hav-ing fallen vietms to social evils, desire a better manhood. Sent in scated letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box P. Philadeiphia, Pa.